

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1906.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

4,150

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

We may now resume our usual course of life.

The day dawned bright and clear after the storm.

They are now busy tending the Cleveland cases in the Proctor desert.

Barre City showed its confidence in G. Herbert Pape in no uncertain manner.

John J. Mackenzie put up one of the pluckiest fights ever seen in Barre, and it is no disgrace to have been beaten by so close a margin.

## BARRE'S NEW REPRESENTATIVE.

Turned by the popular will, the political kaleidoscope brings to Barre City a Republican representative in the Vermont legislature for the first time in eight years. And yet while elected as a Republican, Mr. Jackson will, we feel sure, give the entire city a broad-gauge representation. We feel sure that in his manner of action on the items of legislation as they come before the state body he will not show favoritism to any section or clique, but will endeavor to work for the best interests of the people as a whole. His ability to represent the city as a component part of the greater body, the state, no one questions. For many years now he has come in close touch with state as well as purely local questions, and he is, therefore, well versed in the public lore. His record of the past two years as state's attorney for Washington county is of itself a sufficient earnest of what we may expect of him in the new position of city representative.

## THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The tremendous slump of Clement from his support of four years ago, as shown by the election of yesterday, is accounted for by the one fact that in 1902 he was sustained by a real issue, while this year he depended upon a more or less flimsy structure manufactured to fortify his personal ambition to be governor of Vermont. Four years ago Clement had been successful if he ever was to be successful in Vermont politics, for then he had a platform which would bear weight. Coming at a period when the state was dissatisfied with the method of dealing with the liquor question, his local option issue was of paramount importance. The voters of the state seized the issue with avidity and Clement came near disrupting the Republican party, causing the election of governor to be thrown into a thoroughly Republican legislature. The result of the legislative election could admit of no doubt, and J. G. McCullough was made the choice. But it was a mighty upheaval that Clement treated the dominant party to, so mighty in fact, that the party lost little time in attaching itself to the new issue, as much in fear of, as through favor of it.

Thus robbed of his main prop, Clement

James G. Blaine said the best informed man he ever met was a Maine cobbler. The shoemaker's knowledge was attained through a careful perusal of a newspaper and his Bible.

Select the Boston Evening Globe as your newspaper. It is the best that money and brains can produce, and it covers more subjects daily than any other paper.



School opens September 5th. The opening in our Boy's Clothing Department is Tuesday, Sept. 4th.

Here you'll find the kind of Suits that make school going easier.

No freakish styles—just the sensible, fashionable, practical clothing that we all approve of. The kind the boys like and the other boys will respect.

Boys call at our store for souvenir buttons.

WE CLEAN, PRESS AND REPAIR CLOTHING.

**ROGERS & CO.**

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ent again entered the contest four years later, figuratively with his wings clipped. Casting about for a political lever, he attached to himself one of the brightest and most capable of the young men of the Democracy and got the young man's party to give him its endorsement. It was a good political move for Clement, but even that was not sufficient to lift him out of the depths into which the Republican party threw him when it stole his local option issue. That Mr. Pape brought strength to the fusion movement is not to be doubted, for his sympathy with labor union movements was necessary to counteract whatever suspicion union men may have had of the sincerity of Clement's intentions. But thus reinforced, there was yet nothing which could really be called an issue. And of what avail is personal ambition in assailing a half-century entrenched party? To fight successfully the candidate must show the voters that he has something to offer them. This Clement did not do—much in contrast to his campaign of four years ago. Thus fell the man without a real issue; and that explains it all.

## JINGLES AND JESTS.

**In Racing Terms.**  
"He liked her fairly well, but never dreamed of proposing until he first saw her in evening dress."  
"Won by a neck, I suppose."—Judge.

**The Fly in the Ointment.**  
At last we're to be married!  
With joy my bosom thrills  
To think that all is settled—  
That is, except the bills!  
—Catholic Standard and Times.

**Indirectly.**  
"Do you ever contribute to the campaign fund?"  
"Indeed, yes. I have a life insurance policy."—Lippincott's Magazine.

**Warned Up.**  
"My dinner's cold!"  
He swore with vim.  
And then she made  
It hot for him.  
—Houston Post.

**He Didn't Care.**  
Mrs. Bonham—There's a man in the house.  
Bonham—Well, never mind; I ain't a bit jealous.—Detroit Free Press.

## FOUR THINGS WE AIM TO DO

1. To provide a safe place to deposit money.
2. To be always ready to return money deposited.
3. To give satisfactory service.
4. To take an interest in our customers' welfare—whether the account be large or small.

With twenty-one years' of successful and increasing business back of us, we feel that we are in a position to give the best possible banking service to those desiring it. We therefore solicit your banking business—whether it be a small savings account or a large one; a large checking account or a small one. 3-1-2 per cent interest paid on savings accounts. 4 per cent paid on time certificates.

## Granite

John Trow,

President

SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, BARRE, VERMONT.

H. G. Woodruff,

Treasurer

## In Honor of "Brown of Osawatimie"



JASON BROWN.

THE celebration at Osawatimie, Kan., on Aug. 30, of the so-called battle which occurred there fifty years ago recalls the strange career of the leading participant in that affair, John Brown, whose soul "goes marching on." The commemoration of the anniversary also attracts interest to the living children of the "hero of Osawatimie."

Kansas in 1856 was the scene of a struggle between the forces of slavery and antislavery that was but preliminary to the greater struggle over a broader field that was soon afterward to come. It is all history now and it can be looked back upon without sectional bitterness, so far have the events of the once bitter conflicts receded into the dim and distant past. It was in May, 1856, that the so-called "Pottawatomie massacres" occurred.

In revenge for the assassination of five antislavery men Brown and his associates had taken five proslavery men from their beds and hanged them. It was enforcing his doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. He thought the way to win the battle for the free state cause was to deal out stern handed treatment to his proslavery enemies. To an inquiry of an abolitionist journal which did not believe in violence why he had acted as he did, Brown replied, "Those men had a right to be hanged," a defense which Ralph Waldo Emerson said no other historical character but Oliver Cromwell would have made. The war between the free state and proslavery men grew in intensity until on Aug. 30, 1856, a band of proslavery men, largely Missourians, made a raid on Osawatimie. It was a fierce contest.

John Brown died on the scaffold at Harpers Ferry, Va., in 1859, and his body "lies mouldering in the grave" on the farm at North Elba, N. Y., where he helped fugitive slaves to freedom and taught colored people who had settled in the vicinity how to make a living as their own masters. The stone



BROWN'S GRAVE AT NORTH ELBA.

which marks his grave bears inscriptions for other members of the family besides "Brown of Osawatimie." Brown's son Frederick was killed in the course of the troubles in Kansas. This event embittered him and confirmed him in his desperate resolves. Only two of his sons are now living. Salmon, who resides in Oregon and Jason, who lives on a farm near Akron, O., and is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-three. Jason cherishes no bitterness toward the south on account of his father's sad fate. Indeed, he does not forget that he himself owes his life to a southerner, and he thinks that the north as well as the south was to blame for continuance of slavery.

It was in the course of these exciting events that Jason Brown was captured by proslavery men, headed by Martin White, and came near being hanged by them. In telling the story of his escape he has said:

"I expected to be hanged at once, and the rope was already coiled for the deed, when one of three men who had been standing at the edge of the crowd came to my side. With him was a boy with a note and he handed it to White. It was from my father, and White read it.

"I hear that you hold two of my sons prisoners," the paper began.

"Whose writing is that?" the stranger inquired of me, showing me the paper.

"My father's," I replied.

"Is old John Brown your father?" he inquired of me. I replied he was, and then the man withdrew, and, going to the edge of the crowd, consulted with a few persons. He then made a speech to those assembled and persuaded them not to hang me at once. He then told me that he would take me to his home and keep me a prisoner there. I went with him to his home not far away and I never could have been treated better. Besides, he cured me of the ague, and eventually I was released.

"The man who saved my life was Judge Jacobs, who went to Kansas from Lexington, Ky. I owe my life to the kindness of a southerner, and his act changed my whole life toward the south."

**Theft.**

"Mrs. Mistlethwaite is such a thifty soul."

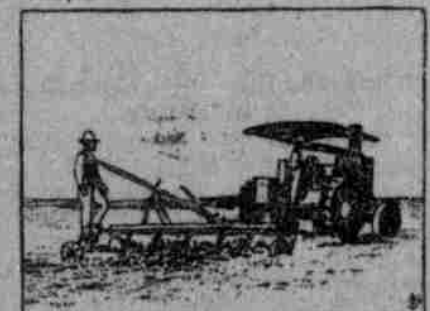
"Yes. They say the only reason she married him was because he was just about the size of her first husband and could wear the clothes he left."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## FLOWING BY STEAM.

Ordinary Thrashing Traction Engines May Be Used in This Work.

Steam plowing has been condemned by many simply because they have put the ordinary traction engine on heavier work than it was built to do, and the result was broken gears, lost time and heavy bills for repairs. In writing on this subject in the Orange Judd Farmer, A. B. Greig of Manitoba says:

"I am sure that farmers owning ordinary thrashing traction engines of eight to twenty-five horsepower would in many instances derive considerable benefit from their use for plowing. To do this I would suggest their replacing the cast iron gears with steel, adding extension rings to the drawing wheels, using a plow suited to the size of the engine and not expect to plow the whole farm up in a day. As steam plowing has developed the size and weight of the engine have increased, a somewhat mixed blessing. The argument used in favor of the large engine is that it does not require any more



GASOLINE ENGINE FLOWING STUBBLE.

men to run it than the smaller one. True, but this is not the only point one has to consider. There are many fields where the smaller engine could be at work that the big one could not negotiate at all.

Then, again, when we come to thrashing, we have a much more powerful engine than is necessary and not by any means so handy. I would much prefer, on a large farm, to have two ordinary sized engines constructed, of course, for steam cultivating purposes. Breakdowns will happen with large or small engines, and should one be thrown out the other would be doing something and not leave the farmer entirely in the lurch. Then, again, with the addition of a separator the thrashing would be run through in half the time and the engines get back to work on fall plowing.

"The greatest objection I have to very heavy engines is that they have not only to develop more power to propel themselves, but they are increasing the work to be done by the plow. If the land is at all sticky, the soil will be turned up in great lumps, which will again increase after operations upon it before it is reduced to a good seed bed.

"There is no doubt but that the trouble in keeping the plow in the ground is due to the hard and uneven surface caused by the wheels of the heavy engine. The result of this is that the plows are becoming heavier and heavier. The land to be operated on is the same as would be broken by the horse plow. Then why so much heavier for steam? Not merely on account of the greater speed or the unlimited power of the engine, but to cut through that portion of the ground which has been compressed by the engine wheels.

"In England, where the direct system was abandoned many years ago, it is to some extent taking hold again, due mainly to the introduction of the petrol engine. Those now in use are mostly of eighteen horsepower, and their weight does not exceed 3,500 pounds. With this size of engine, a three furrow plow is used, working to a depth of seven or eight inches in stubble. They are also used for cultivating, harrowing, rolling, seeding, reaping, thrashing and hauling."

## Mushrooms For Market.

Mushroom growing for the market is very profitable if properly managed. Those having greenhouses can grow this delicious vegetable under the benches to advantage at this season. It will do well in cellars where the temperature can be kept at about 50 or 60, says *Outing Magazine*. This should be kept as even as possible to secure best results. Collect a lot of fresh horse manure, rejecting the coarsest portions of it. Spread it out to prevent premature heating and fork it over several times at intervals of a few days before using it. Make the beds about eighteen inches deep and three of four feet wide. Pound the manure down well. Let it ferment thoroughly before spawning it. Test its temperature with a reliable thermometer by inserting the instrument in the soil and leaving it there until the full temperature of the bed is registered. When it indicates 80 or 90 degrees, sow your spawn, which should be of the best and which can be procured of nearly all seedsmen or florists in the larger towns. Break it in pieces about the size of a small egg and put it two inches under the surface and about six or eight inches apart. After about a week's time cover the bed with two inches of fine loam and wait for results.

## Lime For Insects.

Dry hydrate of lime formed by slaking fresh lime with just water enough to crumble it into a fine powder is used as an insecticide. It is still very caustic and fatal to the larvae of asparagus beetles, slugs or currant, plum, etc., and other larvae having a moist surface. Applications are best made in the morning, while plants and insects are yet a little damp.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Sooner or later the country will probably study a list of the wretched insurance companies that have preyed on San Francisco.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A German insurance company refuses to pay its San Francisco losses on the ground that the disaster was caused by an act of Providence. As far as getting rid of its responsibilities is concerned the company plainly regards the violation as presidential—*Baltimore American*.

## THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

Senior German Risco and His Excellent Administration.

The government of Chile has been prompt in meeting the various emergencies created by the wrecking of Valparaiso and other cities through earthquake and fire. At the head of the republic is Senior German Risco, who was elected president by the Chilean electoral college June 25, 1901. He took office Sept. 18, 1901, and his term has been characterized by peace, progress and prosperity for the republic, with the exception of the terrible disaster that has recently overwhelmed Valparaiso and some other towns. The term of a Chilean president is five years; therefore that of President Risco will soon expire. He will be succeeded by Don Pedro Montt, whose wife was a victim of the earthquake in Valparaiso. When the house of President Elect Montt collapsed, his wife fell from the balcony into the street



and there was set upon by thieves, who cut off her ears and fingers to rob her of her jewelry. She was taken in a dying state on board the Chilean warship O'Higgins.

It was at the beginning of President Risco's term that the important convention with Argentina was concluded regarding arbitration of any difficulties arising between the two republics. The convention also provides that the two countries shall maintain an equilibrium of their respective navies, so as to avoid causes for "anxiety and suspicion."

Santiago, the capital of Chile, is a very progressive city of about 300,000 inhabitants. It has imposing public buildings, universities, art galleries and art schools, libraries, a natural history museum, an astronomical observatory and botanical gardens.

## COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

Professor K. G. Matheson has been unanimously elected president of the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta to succeed the late Captain Lyman Hall.

In comparing the pay of Maine teachers with the wages of cotton mill operatives in the state the committee found that the balance in favor of the teachers was very slight.

Professor Leonard W. Williams, assistant professor of comparative anatomy at Brown university, has resigned, and Herbert Eugene Walter of Chicago has been appointed as his successor.

Professor Edward Perkins Clarke, the newly appointed principal of the Central New York Institution of Deaf Mutes, was led to make the profession of teaching the deaf his life's work owing to the fact that both his parents were deaf.

## Stone Cream.

Stone cream is a very simple recipe. First dissolve half an ounce of gelatin in a little water; then add to it a pint of sweetened milk which has been boiled with lemon peel. As soon as it is cold pour this slowly over a layer of jam in a deep glass dish. When quite set stick strips of blanched almonds into the cream and serve.

## BARRE OPERA HOUSE

FOX & EATON, Mgrs.  
J. E. HOBAN, Resident Mgr.

3 NIGHTS, Commencing THURSDAY, SEPT. 6th.

**MAY HILLMAN**  
AND AN EXCELLENT COMPANY

Thursday Night—Flood Tide.  
Friday Night—Children of Satan.  
Saturday Night—On the Frontier.  
Saturday Matinee—Charity Bess.

High-Class Specialties  
Between the Acts

Do not fail to see

**JACK McKNIGHT**  
The Barre Boy.

**PRICES**—NIGHT, 10c, 20c and 30c.  
MATINEE, 10c and 20c.  
Ladies' Tickets Thursday Night 15c. These tickets positively limited to 200.

**American Made SHOT GUNS**  
\$5.00 each.

**AVERILL MUSIC CO.**

## NEW FALL GOODS

We have been busy for the last week opening new Fall Goods. New things are coming in fast by express. New Coats, New Skirts, New Waists, New Dress Goods.

We are in position to give good goods, correct style and at the right prices.

See the new Fall Waists at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.98, \$2.25 up.

18c Fancy Plaids for children's dresses at 15c per yard.

36-inch Arnold Plaids in dark colors. Just received, price 18c per yard.

See the new Serge in light and dark effects, very pretty for Fall waists, price 18c per yard.

Wexford Cheviot, the new cloth, in dark effects for school dresses, price only 12 1-2c per yard.

New Plaids in ombre effects in light and dark colors. Ask to see them at only 19c per yard.

Another shipment of 75c German Table Damask for 50c per yard. 3-4 Napkins to match for \$1.25, the last lot like this for the price.

## SPECIAL BY EXPRESS.

50-inch Mohair in the new Grey, also Brown, not 75c but only 50c per yard.

Butterick Patterns Here.

**The Vaughan Store**

The Store That Gives the Most Change Back.

## BOYS WILL BE BOYS

AND

## GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS

That's why hosiery doesn't last longer, but that isn't the whole reason. The fathers and mothers don't always buy the best wearing kind.

Wonder if your boys and girls are wearing the Hercules Hose? The name suggests strength but it isn't all in the name, the yarns and the knitting are the best human skill has been able to purchase up to date. They have got the wear in them not the tear in them. Try them.

P. S.—Sale of Waists continues until they are gone

**PERLEY E. POPE CO., Montpelier**  
P. E. POPE, Manager.

## Goddard Seminary

Fall Term Opens Tuesday, Sept. 11th.

Strong Courses in Special Departments.

Miss Alice Averill, Teacher of Piano.

Mr. Lewis Griffiths, Teacher of Voice.

Miss Ruth Darwin, Teacher of Art.

Mr. Irvin Potter, Teacher of Elocution

Instruction the Best.

Terms Moderate.

O. K. HOLLISTER,

Principal

## ASBESTOS

The best ready roofing in the world. Requires no painting. Absolutely fire proof. Quickest applied. Two, three and four-ply, \$2.25 to \$4.50 per square.

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Plumbing and Heating.

136 North Main Street,

Phone 29-3.

Barre, Vt.

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When ordering Bread from your grocer or butcher mention Bemis & Caron's and secure the best. Sold by

John Griffin,

H. J. Smith,

Chesser & Bird,

Smith & Cumings,

Tassie Bros.,

Merchant & Fraser,

Dix & Coleman,

E. N. Aldrich, Graniteville

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